

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1863.

NUMBER 63.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year, each
for 5 lines; \$1.00 per year, for 10 lines; \$1.50 per year,
for 15 lines; \$2.00 per year, for 20 lines; \$2.50 per year,
for 25 lines; \$3.00 per year, for 30 lines; \$3.50 per year,
for 35 lines; \$4.00 per year, for 40 lines; \$4.50 per year,
for 45 lines; \$5.00 per year, for 50 lines; \$5.50 per year,
for 55 lines; \$6.00 per year, for 60 lines; \$6.50 per year,
for 65 lines; \$7.00 per year, for 70 lines; \$7.50 per year,
for 75 lines; \$8.00 per year, for 80 lines; \$8.50 per year,
for 85 lines; \$9.00 per year, for 90 lines; \$9.50 per year,
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be inserted half price, and charged for accordingly.

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be inserted half price, and charged for accordingly.

This rule will not be varied from
advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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NOAH NEWELL,

Wholesale and retail druggists, Aut. Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of the river, Janesville, Wis.

H. F. COLE, M. D.

Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Head's Hotel, Residence, two doors south of the Baptist Church.

L. J. BARROWS,

Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall Streets, oscillidawf

M. B. JOHNSON.

Artist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis., oscillidawf

H. NOV. LTON & JACKSON,

Attorneys at Law. Hyatt's use block, Janesville, Wis., H. KNOWLTON.

J. H. W. HANS.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis., oscillidawf

WILLARD MERRILL.

Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner. Office Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis., J. T. PEASE.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.

Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academys, a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight depot.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,

Attorney at Law, Office in Lappin's block, Main street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

JOHN M. CASE,

Attorney at Law. Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee, Janesville, Wis., oscillidawf

J. M. MAY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in May's block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on Wednesday evenings of each week.

J. A. PECKHAM, N. G.

BERRILL & COMSTOCK,

Attorneys at Law. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis., oscillidawf

WILLARD MERRILL,

(1812-1863) H. N. COMSTOCK.

Willard Merrill, U. S. Court Commissioner.

H. A. PATTERSON,

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office.

COUNTY SURVEYOR & CITY EN-

S. D. Locks, office in Jackson & Smith's new block, opposite Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. N. B.—Has no deputies.

May 1st, 1863.

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NEW YORK CASE STORE.

Smith & Bowick, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery, Solar Lamp, Books & Stationery, Hair Dressing, Bonnets, Godey's Magazine, & every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices.

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COLLECTIONS MADE, Abstracts of Title Furnished,

Taxes Paid in Mitchell and adjoining counties,

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NOTARY PUBLIC.

Corporation Lawyer.

corresponding with me. Refer to H. K. Whiton, Esq., Janesville, Wis.; Moore, Young & French, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. W. B. Allison, M. C. Douglass, Waterford, N. Y.

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YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON Monday

Sept. 2d, as the late residence of Gov. Barstow.

THIS Institution, which includes a Primary Department and a Normal Class, is designed to afford facilities for acquiring a complete education.

For terms & circular, which may be obtained by addressing Mrs. E. S. ANDERSON, Principal.

REFERENCE.

Hon. O. Cole, Madison, Wis., J. A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

J. W. Loveworth, By Prof. W. P. Kinney, New York.

Rev. Mr. Goodspeed, "The New York Tribune."

Hon. F. Kenyon, Utica, N. Y., Rev. J. H. Jenne, Utica, N. Y., Rev. Dr. J. H. Jenne, Utica, N. Y.

Rev. Dr. D. F. Prout, Rockford, Wis., M. J. Allen, Principal of the University, N. Y.

Allen Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.

WATERFORD, N. Y.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, May 21, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Capture of Jackson.

The capture of Jackson, Miss., by Gen. Grant's army is confirmed. The rebels under Gen. Johnston retreated northward, with the evident intention of going to Vicksburg. It is supposed that a great battle was fought last Sunday, as it was the intention of Grant to attack Vicksburg by land and water on that day.

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We have ceased to regard the rumors about the losses of either army at Fredericksburg as of any consequence. One day it is asserted that our loss was 17,000; the next we hear it is reduced to ten or twelve thousand, and then again some sensationalists puts the figures at 22,000, killed, wounded and prisoners. Beyond these conflicting statements the public have no means of knowing what are the real facts; and will be compelled to wait for the official report of Gen. Hooker. In reference to prisoners, the number claimed to have been captured by the rebels must have been largely exaggerated. They have forwarded them for exchange to City Point, and the actual count is 4,500. They have 7,000 prisoners there, but only 4,500 of them belong to the army of the Potomac. Of late our own reports from that army have been so contradictory that we have been inclined to put the greatest faith in rebel statements; but this correction of the number of prisoners which they claimed to have captured at Chancellorsville, places their crowing in regard to triumphs in the old category of falsehood, in which they habitually indulge.

Gov. Seymour and Vallandigham.

Gov. Seymour, in a recent letter to a meeting at Albany, asserts that the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham "is an act that has brought dishonor upon our country, which is full of danger to our persons and homes, and which bears upon its front conscious violation of law and justice." Gov. Seymour justifies Vallandigham, and it is difficult to see, after this declaration, any difference between them. There are others, quite as good judges of law as Seymour who do not consider this arrest a violation of law; among them is Judge Leavitt, an older lawyer and a more consistent democrat than Seymour. We prefer to put faith in the latter, especially as his position supports the government and is opposed to the sympathizers with Jeff. Davis. This declaration of Seymour will be a greater "dishonor" to the state of New York than any number of arrests of this kind can be to the national government. For the governor of the greatest state in the Union to take such a position in such harsh and truculent terms is indeed a dishonor to the people of that state, and will be so regarded by the loyal and true every where and in all time to come.

When the conscription law was first enacted the copperheads denounced it, especially that portion of it called the "\$300 clause," as favoring the rich, while the poor man would be subject to the draft. Since Secretary Stanton proposes to ignore that clause on the ground that it is not mandatory, nothing can exceed the anger of these politicians. The Madison Patriot calls it an "infamous proposition," and declares it useless to reason with those who are in favor of it, "as they are bent on pursuing the road to ruin." Which way will you have it Mr. Copperhead Patriot? Are you for the three hundred dollar exemption clause or against it?

Vallandigham, Burnside and Judge Leavitt are all of them democrats; so, if anybody in that party is not satisfied with the recent proceedings in which these gentlemen have taken prominent positions, fault cannot be found with republicans. Judge Leavitt was appointed to his present position by Gen. Jackson, and seems to be fully imbued with Jacksonian principles.

ORIGIN OF A SENSATION STORY.—"Agate" writes from Washington to the Cincinnati Gazette, that the recent story in regard to the capture of Richmond was concocted in Philadelphia, by New York gold operators or their agents. By some means they got it posted on a newspaper bulletin board. Of course that started the excitement. Pretty soon it was duly bulletined that they had telegraphed to Washington and had it fully confirmed. Of course that was out of the same cloth with the original piece; but it was quite enough, when telegraphed over to New York, to effect the purposes of the gold operator and to set the country crazy with a false announcement.

The following members of the 2d Wisconsin were wounded in the recent engagement: Oscar M. Bradford, B., gunshot wound in right hand, slight; Wm. H. Snodgrass, C., gunshot wound in hand, loss of little finger; Sergeant James M. Fahey, A., shell wound in foot; Henry C. Parker, A., gunshot-wound in hand; John H. Fenlon, missing.

If you want good clothes and education too, get the *Alleganian*.

THE RIGHT-HAND ROAD.—George and I—better known as Mr. and Mrs. Odger—about two years after our marriage, settled our affairs in the great metropolis, and took our departure for the far west. George's uncle, when dying, had bequeathed to him a farm of I really can't say how many acres, situated about fourteen miles from the village of Smoketown, which contained a mill, a blacksmith's shop, and one store. As George was not getting along very nicely—a year income amounting to six hundred dollars a year, and our expenditure to buy little less than twice that sum—he thought it better to try what he could do on the above-mentioned farm, having no doubt of a speedy increase in world-wide wealth; for, as he said, "We would see any one, and no need to try to keep up appearances. A very little plain furniture would be all that would be necessary under the circumstances; and, as regards dress, why—we could dress anyhow."

At length we arrived at our new home—and a very small one it was, so far as the house was concerned. There was only one room on the first floor, which I called the parlor room, and a corresponding number of stairs; but I afterwards persuaded George to build a partition, increasing the number of apartments, and decreasing their size in the same ratio—but, I have always vowed, that it compelled me to sleep in the kitchen myself; I would have a spare bedroom in my house. It has never yet been of the slightest use; but I am always hoping it will be, and remain true to my resolve. The first year we had very hard work to make both ends meet, but since then we have had much better success. George goes to Smoketown about three or four times a year, for essentials; and sometimes I accompany him, but not often—for I always have so much to do, that I find it impossible to give up nearly a whole day to mere pleasure.

Before I came here, I used to promise myself an unlimited amount of enjoyment in riding round the country; but I have seldom tried it—never indeed but once, and then my experience was not of a nature to make me wish ardently for a second trial. It is about this one ride I am going to tell.

MY STORY.

One evening in the early part of November, George and I were sitting by the fire—he taking journeys into the land of Nod, and I mending his clothes—I suddenly thought of the empty state of our larder, and at the same time noticing my husband's condition, by a philanthropic and disinterested effort brought him to life again, metaphorically speaking, by asking the following very natural and seemingly harmless question: "George, when do you intend to go to Smoketown?" "With my dear," replied he, with scarcely recovered faculties, and in a tone of voice that showed he thought it a most extraordinary and highly disagreeable inquiry, "What in the world do I want to go there for?"

I have often noticed, where gentlemen are concerned, that to want a thing done, which is at the same time sensibly inconvenient, is most exasperating and discouraging—I suppose because of their natural willingness to oblige. Therefore, when George answered me sharply in the way described, I immediately concluded that some unseen but unsurmountable obstacle intervened, and that this and not my simple question ruffled his serene temper, and therefore mildly explained my premises without any attempt at self-justification, or any outcry of harshness, as thus: "Because there are a great many necessities to be procured. In the first place, the wheat must be taken to the mill; for we are entirely out of flour." And then followed a list of various descriptions all really needed; and to leave an impression, I closed by mentioning that I needed the material for a new pair of overalls for him.

George acknowledged quite reasonably the necessity for going; but added that he did not think he could in this instance yield to necessity. I cannot remember what prevented him; but I know his objection was unanswered.

Thereupon a bright idea struck me. "George," said I, "I'll go."

He despaired for a while, saying that he was afraid I could not find my way; but I soon succeeded in making him look at it in a proper light, and the result was that, about two o'clock the next afternoon, I was in Smoketown, making my purchases.

"No Cards."—The new custom appending the words "No Cards" to marriage announcements is now and then well "taken off" by some independent Benedict whom a fashionable edict does not awe into submissive obedience. A newspaper editor in the interior of Wisconsin, who recently perpetrated matrimony, appended to the announcement the following: "Cards are just sent notice at \$3 a thousand."

The gunboat Cricket, bringing naval dis-

patches, reports the capture of Gen. Stoneman and Col. Griswold, near Fort Taylor, by Admiral Porter. Gen. Banks met the admiral at Alexandria, and it is supposed, will co-operate with Gen. Grant.

Gunboats are distributed along Red River, where their services are likely to be required. Above Shreveport the rebels are reported to have constructed a raft to protect their boats from seizure.

Eleven hundred and sixty-one bales of government cotton are to be sold on the 28th inst. in Memphis; also 2,000 to 10,000 bales on the 4th of June.

CIAO.—The Cheapest.

Special to Chicago Times.—It was Gen. Logan's division which captured Raymond. The following regiments were in the battle: 1st brigade, Gen. Jno. Smith: 20th, 31st, 45th, and 12th Illinois, and 23rd Indiana; 2d brigade, Col. L. Dennis, commanding: 20th, 63d, and 78th Ohio, and 20th Illinois; 3d brigade, Gen. Stevens, of Missouri; 8th and 81st Illinois, 2d Ohio, and 1st Missouri.

Gen. Quimby's division came on the field at the conclusion of the fight.

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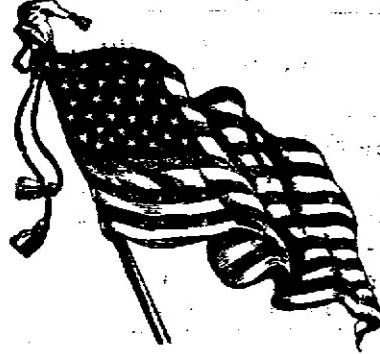
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If you want git god clothe and education too, git the clothe.

THE RIGHT-HAND ROAD.

George and I—better known as Mr. and Mrs. Osgood—about two years after our marriage, settled our affairs in the great metropolis, and took our departure for the west. George's uncle, when dying, had bequeathed to him a farm of I really can't say how many acres, situated about fourteen miles from the village of Stockton, which contained a mill, a blacksmith's shop, and one store. As George was not getting along very nicely—our income amounting to six hundred dollars a year, and our expenditure to but little less than twice that sum—he thought it better to try what he could do on the above mentioned farm, having no doubt of a speedy increase in worldly wealth; for, as he said, "We wouldn't see any one, and so need not try to keep up appearances." A very little plain furniture would be all that would be necessary under the circumstances; and, as regards dress, why—we could dress anyhow!"

At length we arrived at our new home—and a very small one it was, so far as the house was concerned. There was only one room on the first floor, which I called the parlor room, and a corresponding number of stairs; but I afterwards persuaded George to build a partition, increasing the number of apartments, and decreasing their size in the same ratio—but, I have always vowed, that if it compelled me to sleep in the kitchen myself, I would have a spare bedroom in my house. It has never yet been of the slightest use; but I am always hoping it will be, and remain true to my resolve.

The first year we had very hard work to make both ends meet, but since then we have had much better success. George goes to Stockton about three or four times a year, for essentials; and sometimes I accompany him, but not often—for I always have so much to do, that I find it impossible to give up nearly a whole day to mere pleasure.

Before I came here, I used to promise myself an unlimited amount of enjoyment in riding round the country; but I have seldom tried it—never indeed but once, and then my experience was not of a nature to make me wish ardently for a second trial. It is about this one ride I am going to tell.

MY STORY.

One evening in the early part of November, as George and I were sitting by the fire—the taking journeys into the land of Nod, and I mending his clothes—I suddenly thought of the empty state of our ladder, and at the same time noticing my husband's condition, by a philanthropic and disinterested effort brought him to life again, metaphorically speaking, by asking the following very natural and seemingly harmless question:

"George, when do you intend to go to Stockton?"

"Well, my dear," replied he, with scarcely recovered faculties, and in a tone of voice that showed he thought it a most extraordinary and highly disagreeable inquiry, "What in the world do I want to go there for?"

I have often noticed, where gentlemen are concerned, that to want a thing done, which is at the same time sensibly inconvenient, is most exasperating and discouraging—I suppose because of their natural willingness to oblige. Therefore, when George answered me sharply in the way described, I immediately concluded that some unseen but insurmountable obstacle intervened, and that this and not my simple question ruffled his serene temper, and therefore mildly explained my premise without any attempt at self-justification, or any outcry of harshness, thus: "Because there are a great many necessities to be procured. In the first place, the wheat must be taken to the mill, for we are entirely cut off from it; and then a large amount of flour is required."

And then followed a list of various descriptions all really needed; and to leave an impression, I closed by mentioning that I needed the material for a new pair of overalls for him.

George acknowledged quite reasonably the necessity for going; but added that he did not think he could in this instance yield to necessity. I cannot remember what prevented him, but I know his object was unanswered.

Thereupon a bright idea struck me.

"George," said I, "I'll go."

He demurred for a while, saying that he was afraid I could not find my way; but I soon succeeded in making him look at it in a proper light, and the result was that, about two o'clock the next afternoon, I was in Stockton, making my purchases.

I had not started quite so early in the morning as I intended doing, and some hours passed while I waited for the four; so that it was 5 o'clock before I was able to start on my way home. The road was merely a cart-path through the woods; and as several others crossed or joined in various places, I felt quite timid, being uncertain many times which was the one I was to follow. They were each as like the others as one pea his fellow; woods, dense and impenetrable inclosed them; and, in addition to these difficulties, I saw that the setting of the sun would soon leave me without the means of distinguishing any road at all. I recollect, however, that George had told me to keep to the right hand road all the way, "and as I had done so I must be right"—though instinct told both "Dobbin" and myself quite positively that we were certainly wrong. I am sorry to have to display such a degree of ignorance, but I am forced to confess that I had forgotten that if I took the right hand road, when going to Stockton, on returning I should follow the left. After riding for what seemed an interminable length of time, I began to look for the light from our house—but no light could I see; and heavy clouds, flying in black masses overhead, threatened rain every moment. With unknockered terror, masking my heart beat faster and faster, and the hands which held the reins of very uncertain use, I tried to cheer up my horse, and inspire myself with a little confidence by talking aloud. Little good did it do, however; my voice sound weak and quivering, and could scarcely have been heard by a listener. For nearly an hour longer we traveled warily along, and at the end of that time I ceased trying to conceal from myself the disagreeable knowledge that I was wrong, and had lost my way! My heart sank as the truth forced itself on my mind. I did not know what to do. I could not retrace the road I had taken in such thick darkness as now surrounded me, and to go forward seemed equally useless; but just at this moment, to my surprise and delight, I saw a short distance before me that the woods had been cleared away a little, and began to feel a faint hope a house might be near in which I could find shelter. I drove out till I reached the opening; then alighted, tied "Dobbin" to a tree, and commenced picking my way with great care over stones and branches, and through briars and tangled grass. At last my outstretched hands touched something which I could not see, and I found my wishes realized. I was standing by a rough log cabin, and who could tell what comfort and hospitality might await me within? I felt along the sides of the house till I discovered the door, then knocked most emphatically, but received no answer. I turned the latch, opened the door, and looked in. Darkness reigned supreme there as elsewhere. No sound could be heard to show that it was inhabited. I felt very much disheartened, and immediately gave up the idea of taking refuge there. I was naturally timid, though very loth to acknowledge it. I have a natural aversion to darkness, and a horror of keeping the night in my house alone; I

returned to the wagon, with the intention of driving around until daylight, with the satisfaction of having a companion at least in the poor horse, who, I think, disliked the place and circumstances as much as I.

I was just stepping in when I felt a large drop of rain on my hand; and, soon after, drops commenced falling all around on the dried leaves.

I could have cried with fright and vexation; but, collecting all my courage and common sense, I tried to look at things in the right way, and soon decided it would be perfectly useless for me to go farther. That I reached this house so unexpectedly, immediately before it commenced raining, was surely a providential occurrence, and one which I could do no better than avail myself of. I would at least be saved a good drenching; and passing the night in a solitary house was not so much worse after all.

Our forces are in possession of Jackson, Miss., and it is believed at Young's Point that Vicksburg is evacuated. Not a person was to be seen in town on the 16th.

Col. Clayton, of the 6th Kansas cavalry, with his own regiment and a detachment of the 5th Illinois, 1st Indiana, and 4th Regiment of infantry, made a reconnaissance a few days since, from Helena, toward Little Rock. He subsisted his men and horses on the enemy, destroyed two hundred thousand bushels of corn, several buildings containing commissary stores, and several grist mills, near Cotton Plant.

Having sent his infantry back to Helena, he encountered two brigades of rebels, under General Carter, and had a severe skirmish, and only escaped capture by swimming the Arkansas with a loss in all of two killed and eleven wounded, two dangerously. The rebels lost fifty-five killed and a large number wounded.

Price is said to have left Little Rock on the 11th, in the direction of Wittenberg. Col. Hatch made a raid from Corinth last Wednesday, into Alabama, and returned on Friday, bringing back four hundred prisoners and six hundred horses. He encountered Chalmers near Tallahatchie, but escaped unharmed. He has been put in command of a brigade of cavalry.

Maj. Burk, of the 9th Illinois, with 150 of his men, and the same number from the 3d Illinois cavalry, made a dash from Germantown to within five miles of Holly Springs. He had a skirmish with the rebel Faulkner on Friday, in which he lost five killed and ten wounded. The rebel loss must have been much larger. We took a few prisoners, but lost none.

Gen. Thomas has just returned to Memphis, from a visit to Corinth. Cairo, May 20.

Special to Chicago Evening Journal.—It was Gen. Logan's division which captured Raymond.

The following regiments were in the battle: 1st brigade, Gen. Jno. Smith; 20th, 31st, 45th, and 12th Illinois, and 23d Indiana; 22d brigade, Col. S. L. Dennis, commanding; 20th, 63d, and 75th Ohio, and 2d Illinois; 3d brigade, Gen. Stevens, of Missouri; 8th and 1st Illinois, 32d Ohio, and 7th Missouri.

Gen. Quinby's division came on the field at the conclusion of the fight.

The gunboat Cricket, bringing naval dispatches, reports the capture of Alexandria, La., after the silencing of Fort Taylor, by Admiral Porter. Gen. Banks met the admiral at Alexandria, and it is supposed, will co-operate with Gen. Grant.

Gundogs are distributed along Red River, where their services are likely to be required. Above Shreveport the rebels are reported to have constructed a raft to protect their boats from seizure.

Eleven hundred and sixty-one bales of government cotton are to be sold on the 28th inst. in Memphis; also 2,000 to 10,000 bales on the 4th of June.

Cairo, May 20.

Special to the Tribune.—An arrival from below this afternoon brings information which would seem to render improbable the report that Vicksburg is evacuated.

The impression, here, is that most of the infantry have left it, but that the artillery remain, and will hold it till they are overpowered. As they are few in numbers, it will be very difficult to starve them out; and still, with siege guns, they will be able to make a vigorous resistance to an attempt to storm their works.

The gunboat Cincinnati arrived from St. Louis, fully repaired and much improved, is better than ever before.

By the steamer Express we get one day later advices from below. In the fight at Raymond we lost 71 killed and about 300 wounded. The 20th Illinois and 23d Indiana lost considerably in wounded. The 7th Ohio had ten wounded but none killed.

The enemy's loss is much larger than ours. He lost 61 dead on the field and a very large number of wounded. It was principally an infantry fight.

On Sunday there was to be a combined attack on the front of Vicksburg by the fleet, above and below. It is understood that the enemy was engaged last Friday and Saturday removing heavy guns from Vicksburg to a position at Black river bridge. It is said that Joe Johnson was besieged by Pemberton, and that he has large reinforcements.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, May 21.

The Herald's dispatch says it is understood that Benj. F. Butler has been summoned to Washington.

Gen. Meagher's resignation has been accepted, and he bade farewell to his brigade yesterday.

The Times dispatch states that the President has approved the finding in the Vallandigham case, and has ordered him sent beyond our lines. It is understood that Burnside has already executed the President's order.

It is authoritatively stated that Secretary Chase will not accept any foreign loans, except on the same terms as open to our own citizens.

Arrangements are being perfected to increase our cavalry, and it is asserted that within six months we will have 160,000 additional troops of this arm in the service.

The war department has suspended, temporarily, the powers of medical inspectors to discharge soldiers for disability.

Eight hundred and fifty rebel sympathizers have been placed on a list. Upon their first overt act they will be sent from Washington to the rebel lines.

Secretary Chase and Gov. Sprague have gone on a visit to the army.

A letter from Mobile, May 7th, says the British rebel steamer Eugene was captured on the night previous to that day, by the gunboat Cutler and Kanawha. It is reported that a rebel general was among her passengers from Havana.

A Key West letter mentions that there were 40 captured crafts now in that port.

A Norfolk letter to a morning paper states that a regiment of rebels crossed the Rappahannock Saturday night, 15 miles below Falmouth, to protect passage of medical and other supplies from Baltimore for rebel use. They accomplished their purpose without interruption, and captured eight prisoners from a scouting party of our cavalry.

A Washington special states that Hallock does not expect to hear from Grant until Friday.

Senator Wilson has just returned from Falmouth and expresses his surprise at the high spirits and fighting condition of the cavalry.

W. H. WILLISTON, Chi. Clerk.

Dated May 18th, 1863.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in private family, near the business part of the city, at reasonable rates. Apply to Mr. J. M. H. Jackson, 10th and 11th Streets.

ROYAL WOOD, Proprietor.

Janesville, May 18th, 1863.

W. H. BARROWS, Agent.

REFRIGERATORS!

W. H. BARROWS, Agent.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1863:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	1:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Chicago, & W.	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, through.	2:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Milwaukee, way.	2:30 P.M.	11:45 A.M.
Monroe and way.	10:30 A.M.	2:35 P.M.
Beloit and way.	1:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Eastern mail, via Detroit.	2:30 A.M.	1:45 A.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P.M.		
Overland mail to Madison departs Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M.		
Overland mail to Mineral Grove arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; departs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.		
Letters from 7:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. The hour for opening the Post Office on Sunday, after this, will be from 9 o'clock A.M. to 10 o'clock A.M., instead of 12 M. to 1 P.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

To the Officers and Privates of the 22d Regt. Wis. Vol.

I notice an article going the rounds of the papers, purporting to have come from official quarters, stating in effect that the 22d regiment, under Col. [Uley] in brackets, had become festive of confinement and were deserting, bidding off with giving them timely advice, &c. For the information of all feather-bed home guards, and the writer of the article in question, I wish to say that the men composing the twenty-second regiment were taken from their homes and families without an hour's notice, went immediately to the field in the face of the enemy, and have been constantly on duty ever since; they have marched more miles than any other regiment in the service in the same length of time; they have never been in winter quarters; they at last encountered the enemy, fought as bravely as any regiment during the war, but unfortunately were overpowered and taken prisoners; have suffered all the hardships and privations incident to a prisoner of war in secessia; many of them have perished by the wayside in that long and dreary march, by reason of hunger and cold, and at last when they reached their own free land they found themselves without a head, their officers being still confined in prison. There was no one there in whom they felt an interest to command, or advise.

Now I have this to say, knowing as I do that every member of the 22d regiment will rally around the flag, rally once again, whenever and wherever they hear their leaders' call, if any of them have, during this temporary disorganized state of the regiment, been fortunate enough to see their fathers, mothers, wives and children, once more before again taking the field, the peril of which they all so well understand, I shall never regret it. If it troubles any one having information of an official character, all I have to say is, they had better take something warm and lay down in a safe place. There are no deserters in the 22d regiment, but they love their families and friends as well as other men, notwithstanding they have already, and are still willing to perish their lives for their country. The officers of the 22d regiment have never received an official notice that the privates had been exchanged; neither have they received any notice where the regiment was to be reorganized. We belong to the army of the Cumberland, 1st brigade, 3d division of Gen. Granger's corps. We have never received any notice of having been detached or transferred. I have never received an order to report at St. Louis. In conclusion, I have to say to the officers and privates of the 22d regiment, wherever you may be, hold yourselves in readiness to start for camp of re-organization at a moment's warning.

W. M. L. UTLEY,
Col. 22d Regt. Wis. Vol.

The "Black Swan"—The sable song

stress, Miss E. T. Greenfield, who so agreeably entertained an audience, last night, in this city, was born a slave in 1826, on the plantation of a Mrs. Greenfield, near Natchez, Miss. Mrs. G. afterwards freed all her slaves, joined the Friends and moved to Philadelphia. Miss Greenfield manifesting musical talent of a high order, received a finished musical education, and has been on the stage for about a dozen years, having given numerous concerts in this country and Europe, before the largest and most fashionable audiences.

New Music.—We have received from the author, (T. Martin Towne, of the "Continentals"), the following pieces of new music: "Under the Ice," "My Pretty Quadroon," and "Plains of Tennessee." They are fine pieces and highly complimentary to Mr. Towne as a composer. H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, Chicago, is the publisher.

Concert To-Night.—It will be remembered that to-night is the time for the appearance of the Alleghenians. For particulars see their advertisement. The following notices we copy from a circular furnished by the company:

"It is impossible to conceive in writing, a less idea of what a concert is. Nothing can exceed the bold, soft & drowsily sweet tones of the Swiss Bells or the excellence of the execution by the troupe. It was received with普遍的 enthusiasm and plaudits, and was merited justice."—See Dr. Scott, San Francisco.

"Everything is good, in excellent taste, and 'leaves to virtue's side.'—Baptist.

"The music of the Bells is such as one world glad, bear a score of tunes."—J. C. Fremont, Marquette, Oct. 1863.

The Bravery of the Fifth Wisconsin.

The following, from the Washington

special to the Chicago Tribune, is highly honorable to our brave of the fifth Wisconsin, regiment, and especially to their commanders, Colonel Allen and Major Wheeler:

The question of who stormed Mary's Heights at Fredericksburg is at last settled. The credit of first reaching the enemy's guns belongs to the 5th brigade of skirmishers of the 5th Wisconsin regiment, Col. Allen, being the first to scale the famous stone wall, ascend the hill and enter the rebel works. Lieut. Bowen, County, the left section of the first company of the Washington artillery surrendered in person to Col. Allen. The colors of the 8th Maine were first to be planted on the enemy's works. Other and just as brave regiments were there, but the fifth line of skirmishers were there first. There were 235 killed and 76 wounded out of 225 men in this skirmish line, and Colonel Allen and Major Wheeler led the line."

HICK STREET'S
Inimitable Hair Restorative!

It is Not a Dye.
But restores gray hair to its original color by supplying the capillary vessels with a coloring matter, and by age of disease. All Indian colors dies are composed of two or three, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and causing themselves no disease.

It is a gentle, non-irritating, non-damaging, non-

irritating, non-irritating, non-irritating, non-irritating,

non-irritating, non-irritating, non-irritating, non-

